

# ATTI



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## SESSIONE III

### L'impegno dell'Italia

Moderatori: Stefano Guzzetti (Torino) - Laura Viberti (Torino)

#### ELABORAZIONE DEI DATI E ANALISI DI POPOLAZIONE

D. Balmativola

#### USE OF TELEPATHOLOGY IN CYTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS: EXAMPLES OF SOME AFRICAN CASES DIAGNOSED IN REMOTE FROM ITALY

E. Caselli

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The Hospital of Mungbere, a small town in the forest of the eastern province of Democratic Republic of Congo, is run by Combonian missionaries and provides health care to a population of over 60,000 people, with 3,000 patients annually hospitalized.

The director, Father Dr. Gian Maria Corbetta, in collaboration with "Pathologists Beyond Borders Association, NGO (APOF)", planned a training course for cytotechnicians to prepare cytological specimens, identify more significant areas for pathological diagnosis and get static digital images of these areas of slide. These trained cytotechnicians can storage digital images in a web platform, called Sinapto, and pathologists all over the Europe can enter in this database and share observations to realize finally a diagnosis. In Sinapto system it is possible upload a file for every patient and it is possible add clinical data and selected digital images with region of interest (ROI) to allow remote cytopathological diagnosis. A final shared diagnosis between pathologists can be formulated and recorded in Sinapto for every file, improving patient care in Developing Countries.

This system represents an interesting example of telepathology with 190 cases of extrvaginal cytology in a period of 27 months (June 2014 – September 2016). This system was used successfully also in specimens with different sampling techniques (fine needle aspiration, imprint cytology and exfoliative cytology).

The aim of our slide seminar is to show static images of some interesting African cases and demonstrate potentiality of telepathology in cytological diagnosis.

#### USE OF TELEPATHOLOGY HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS: A SLIDE SEMINAR ON SOME AFRICAN CASES DIAGNOSED IN REMOTE FROM ITALY

E. Proserpi

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Pathologist Beyond Borders Association (APOF) is an NGO founded in 1999 with the aim to implement projects aimed at the development of pathologic anatomy and diagnostic oncol-

ogy in developing Countries.

In the Hospital of Mungbere, a town in the Democratic Republic of Congo, trained staff (which includes a doctor and technicians) prepare the histological specimens, providing sampling and preparation of histological slide. Afterward, the personal scans and store digital images of these histological specimens in a cloud platform, called Dropbox. These images are not static, but can be viewed as a "virtual slide" by pathologists from all over the Europe, only with a simple web access. Pathologists allowed entering in the cloud platform could, after share observations and concerns with each other, make a final diagnosis. Cases of difficult interpretation and also random cases are physically sent to Italy as a quality control.

This represents an efficient example of telepathology and was used to make 319 diagnoses in a period of 27 months (June 2014- September 2016).

The aim of this slide seminar is to show some cases of histological diagnosis made using telepathology, with particular regard to Kaposi's sarcoma, an extremely frequent pathology in Africa.

## Sabato, 26 novembre 2016

Aula Marin – 08:00 - 12:00

### PALEOPATOLOGIA

#### Paleopatologia e storia dell'anatomia patologica

### SESSIONE I

Moderatori: Valerio Gaetano Vellone (Genova) – Luca Ventura (L'Aquila)

#### IL PROBLEMA DEL CANCRO NELL'ANTICHITÀ

G. Fornaciari

#### PROCESSAZIONE E TRATTAMENTO DEI TESSUTI FRAGILI E MUMMIFICATI

E. Fulcheri

#### ARTIFICIAL MUMMIES IN THE BASILICA DI SAN DOMENICO MAGGIORE IN NAPLES

S. Marinozzi, A. Fornaciari

In the Sacresty of the Basilica of San Domenico Maggiore in Naples 44 sarcophagi are preserved, including 31 still containing the corpses

The historical sources indicate that the corpses preserved belong to:

- Re Alfonso I d'Aragona

- Ferrante I d'Aragona (1494)
- Ferrante II d'Aragona (1498)
- Giovanna IV d'Aragona (1518)
- Principessa Savoia (1800-1801)
- Isabella d'Aragona (1524)
- Maria d'Aragona (1568)
- Antonio d'Aragona, II Duca di Montalto (1543)
- Giovanni d'Aragona (1571)
- Maria de la Cerda (1572)
- Pietro d'Aragona, III Duca di Montalto (1552)
- Antonio d'Aragona, IV Duca di Montalto (1584)
- Ferdinando Francesco d'Avalos d'Aquino, Marchese di Pescara (1525)
- Francesco Ferdinando d'Avalos, Marchese del Vasto e di Pescara
- Alfonso d'Avalos (1546)
- Ferdinando Orsini, Duca di Gravina (1549)
- Flavio Orsini, Cardinale (1587)
- Luigi Carafa, Principe di Stigliano (1580)
- Figlio di Antonio Carafa, Duca di Mondragone
- Giuseppina Guzman (1643)
- Bambino Guzman, (1640)
- Porzia Carafa (1524)
- Ippolita Guevara (1593)
- Luigi Guglielmo d'Aragona di Moncada, VII Duca di Montalto (1672)
- Maria de Ribera (1639)
- Caterina di Moncada d'Aragona (1659)
- Giovan Domenico Milano d'Aragona (1780)

According to the historical tradition, other coffins contain the bodies of Giovanni e Cesare d'Avalos, of the grand daughter and of the children of Giovan Domenico Milano (Maria Francesca, Maria Giovanna and Vincenzo); of the wife and the children of Jaen Antoine Michel Agar, Count of Mosbourg; and of Antonello Petrucci.

The current arrangement of the sarcophagi is certainly prior to the restoration and renovation of the Basilica in the 1709, when the sarcophagi were removed and displaced not always putting the effigies engraved with of names of those buried in the original position. That makes very difficult to identify the bodies according to the names suggested on the effigies and from literary sources.

As a matter of facts, by the comparison between the anthropological examinations and the dating exams performed on each subject and the historical sources, a realistic problem is emerged for the real identification of some individual, and still Professor Gino Fornaciari in performing analysis and studies to identify the corpses.

In the early 80's, a systematic investigation was started on the 31 individuals of the series of 22 mummies preserved in the sacristy of the Basilica di San Domenico Maggiore in Naples. Among the 44 sarcophagi, only 7 were found empty. The other contain 18 artificial mummies well preserved, 7 natural mummies and 10 skeletons, some well preserved, others incomplete. Autopsy and radiological exams were carried out on 31 individual, not only to determine the age at death of those subjects lacking any indication of age, but also to detect possible pathological findings. Furthermore, X-rays allow greater understanding of the techniques and the substances used for embalming, including the type of craniotomy, the partial or complete evisceration, and the identification of the embalming substances used to fill the body cavities.

We have analyzed the 18 artificial mummies well preserved, and found different methods of evisceration: 2 individuals with posterior craniotomy and a xifo-pubic incision; an in-

dividual with posterior craniotomy and an epigastric incision; 1 corpse with posterior craniotomy and an epigastric incision; 5 individuals showing a posterior craniotomy and a jugular-pubic incision; other 5 corpse with a circular craniotomy and a jugular-pubic incision; 1 mummy with a frontal craniotomy and a jugular-pubic incision, 1 individual with posterior craniotomy and a xifo-pubic incision with another hypochondrial incision; 1 mummy obtained with a circular craniotomy and a jugular-pubic incision with an umbilical transverse incision; 2 corpses showing a thoraco-pubic incision with two traverse perpendicular incision; 1 mummy obtained with the "scolatura". On 3 individuals was performed the scarnification.

The study of these mummies allow to advance in the reconstruction of the embalming art by crossing the literary sources with the results carried out by direct observations of the mummies. As a matter of facts, in the Renaissance period the religious embalming becomes a surgical practice. The most part of authors prescribe a round craniotomy and a longitudinal jugular-pubic incision to obtain the total evisceration. Generally, the authors indicate these procedures: total evisceration; stripping of fleshes; baths and washes with brine or wine-spirit, or turpentine; filling and sprinkle the cavities with embalming material; wrapping the corpses with bandages and dressing; deposition in a sarcophagus.

The evisceration carried out with a vertical and other transverse incisions seems a typical tradition of Neapolitan Kingdom. This kind of embalming practice is described by Neapolitan Renaissance authors, such as the surgeons Cintio D'Amato (XVII sec.) and Marco Aurelio Severino (1580-1656), who suggests that «essendosi tagliato il ventre prima di lungo, et poi di largo cioè pertraverso, si esprimono l'intestina staccate con lo stomaco, i reni, il fegato, et la milsa. Di poi aperto il petto dall'una et dall'altra parte, dove le coste si terminano in cartilagine; si cacciano fuori i membri spiritali, qual sono il cuore, il pulmone, l'esofago, tagliati infino all'epiglottide». Cintio D'Amato prescribes to perform a cross incision on the chest and another one on the abdomen, cutting 'primieramente il ventre prima per lungo, e poi per largo, cioè pertraverso', for the evisceration.

The great number of artificial mummies, examined by G. Fornaciari and his equipe, allowed to reconstruct the real embalming techniques in the Renaissance, by crossing the data with the medical literature.

## LEONARDO DA VINCI AND THE ANATOMICAL KNOWLEDGE IN HIS TIME

L. Cataldi

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Associazione Clemente Susini per la Storia della Medicina

Leonardo da Vinci has long been recognised as one of the great artists of the Renaissance, but he was also a pioneer in the understanding of human anatomy. He intended to publish his ground-breaking work in a treatise on anatomy, and had he done so his discoveries would have transformed European knowledge of the subject.

Author presents the results of his own research performed on the Leonardo's drawings in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle, and on a lot of ancient books reporting anatomical studies around the 1500s years, comparing the anatomical knowledges in that time with those obtained on the basis of the Leonardo's studies.